





# The Avalanche

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## YEAR BEGINS WELL.

THERE IS STILL, HOWEVER, SOME HESITATION.

Trade Paves the Way to the Renewed Activities of the New Year—Monetary Conditions Easier—Montana Minister Injures His Friend.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The business of the new year begins with much that is encouraging. The usual hesitancy in branches where last year's business was extraordinary and prices have risen greatly, some pause is natural, though nothing indicates decrease of consuming disposition or purchasing power, but there is a continuing rise in wages to promote increase. Monetary conditions have grown easier with the return of \$4,000,000 from the interior during the week and further deposits by the treasury and more liquidation in some speculative stocks has also helped. Banks report an increase in their per cent of commercial loans, and rates were generally more easy after the decline announced by the European banks. Work is not active, nor are speculators or manufacturers in haste to buy at current prices, though the good market shows some advances for the next season, with excellent trade thus far. Cotton goods have been quiet and no longer advance in prices; as the market for the material is uncertain in tone. The Chicago market for hides is weaker, with a lower average than at any time since Nov. 1. Failures for the week have been 274 in the United States, against 318 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 24 last year."

## ROBBERS KILL A MERCHANT.

Three Men Arrested at Ravenna, Ohio, Suspected of the Crime.  
At Edinburg, Ohio, burglars killed N. K. Goss, the leading merchant. Having been the frequent victim of robbers, Mr. Goss contacted the police and they were on a patrol wagon full of police men was dispatched to the scene and the crowd was dispersed.

## DEED OF A CRAZED PATIENT.

Jumped from Sanatorium Window After Assaulting a Nurse.  
James Housh, a merchant of Blue Mound, Ill., jumped out of a second-story window of a private sanatorium in St. Louis, dying from his injuries five hours later. Before making the fatal leap Housh attacked Albert Dehlin, his attendant, with a bed-spring. After knocking the attendant insensible, the crazed man then plunged head first through the closed window, carrying with him cash and all. He hit on his hands and knees in the yard, thirty feet below the window. Housh was a powerful man, nearly six feet tall, and weighing 200 pounds. He was 30 years of age and was being treated for alcoholism.

## MINISTER SHOTS HIS FRIEND.

Tries to Save Him from a Mad Steer and Inflicts a Serious Wound.  
The Rev. E. W. Pool, pastor of the Lutheran church, where he delivered a lecture to the students at the Indian school. While hunting with Mr. Campbell, superintendent of the school, the men were pursued by a raging steer. Mr. Campbell, in endeavoring to save the minister, was shot in the chest, and the animal was upon him in an instant. Mr. Pool fired at the steer, causing the animal to divert his course, but a portion of the charge struck Campbell in the lungs, inflicting a serious and possibly mortal wound.

## Attorney Shoots Newspaper Men.

Frederick G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, proprietors of the Evening Post, were shot in their office at Denver, Colo., by W. W. Anderson, a prominent local attorney. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over the conduct of a murder case.

## Father Beats His Little One.

Because his 16-month-old baby refused to mind him was the excuse given by J. G. Wagner of Albany, N. Y., before Police Magistrate John Hunsbarger for beating the infant. Magistrate Hunsbarger fined him \$10 and costs.

## Automobile Service for Gotham.

A recently organized company will put into public service in the streets of New York at once 200 automobile carriages and 100 automobile omnibuses. Charge for cabs will be 25 cents a mile and 75 cents an hour.

## Death on Railway Track.

Jonathan Thompson was killed, and Thomas Wilson was fatally injured, by a Pittsburg and Painesville train near Warren, Ohio.

## Losses at Ladysmith.

The British casualties in the recent battle at Ladysmith are estimated at over 800 killed and wounded, while the Boer loss is reported at 2,000.

## Famous Divine Dies.

Prof. James Martineau, the famous Unitarian preacher, died at his home in London. He was in his ninety-fifth year.

## Savage Fire at Colorado Springs.

The entire business portion of Colorado Springs was threatened by fire which broke out in the May Clothing store. Aided by a high wind the flames spread rapidly, but they were controlled after three buildings were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## Well-Known Actor Passes Away.

Felix Morris, the character actor, died at his home in New York, aged 53 years. He leaves a widow, formerly Florence Wood of San Francisco, and two young daughters.

## Report Bad Crops in China.

The Toronto Freeholder foreign mission office has received a letter from its mission in Lyons, China, bearing news of complete failure of crops throughout that region. Famine threatens the natives, who are greatly excited, blaming the missionaries for their misfortunes.

## Trampled on British Flag.

In the Legislature at Victoria, B. C., it was brought to the attention of Attorney General Henderson that a British flag and portrait of the queen had been trampled under foot in a city saloon. The Attorney General declined to prosecute any parties guilty of treason.

## FATAL DUEL IN A COURT ROOM.

Three Persons Are Shot to Death at Oak Ridge, Miss.

A court room in Oak Ridge, a little hamlet eight miles northwest of Vicksburg, Miss., was the scene of a desperate pistol duel, in which three of the best known residents of the county were killed. The dead are A. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephenson and Otto Austin. Dr. James Austin, his son Otto and his son-in-law, Stephen Austin, had been arrested and advised sworn out by Rolland, charging them with whipping one of Rolland's negro tenants. The trial was held in Justice Griffin's court. The trial had hardly opened when the shooting began, but who fired the first shot is not known. When the smoke had cleared away Rolland, Stephenson and Otto Austin were stretched on the floor dead, and Dr. James Austin and a young son of Rolland were seriously wounded.

## GIVES LIFE TO PREVENT WRECK.

Samuel Craig of Carbondale Placed a Train in Fog and Is Killed.  
Samuel Craig, of Carbondale, Ill., was a brakeman on an Illinois Central freight train. The conductor had instructions to meet the "Dixie" train at Wilderham Station. It was found the train was too long to take the siding, and Craig was sent down the track to flag the "Dixie," which was almost due. It was in the gray of dawn, and there was a heavy fog. As the train approached Craig stood in the center of the track and waved his lantern. The light did not carry more than a few feet beyond the fog. The engineer did not see the signal. Craig rushed down the track, still waving his lantern. He was struck by the engine and ground to death under the wheels. The train was stopped and a collision averted.

## TRY TO LYNCH STREET-CAR MEN.

Accident at Cleveland Greatly Enrages the Beholders.

A Broadway street car of the Big Consolidated Company at Cleveland struck Edward Addis, a farmer, dragging him for sixty feet. He was badly injured. A crowd of several hundred persons quickly gathered at the scene of the accident, and threats were made of lynching the driver of the car. A number of men attempted to drag the conductor and motorman from the car. The latter resisted, and with the aid of crews of other cars which had come up held the crowd at bay with revolvers. Meanwhile a riot call was raised and a patrol wagon full of police men was dispatched to the scene and the crowd was dispersed.

## SHE DIED A HEROINE.

Buried to Death in Effort to Save Her Sister's Child.

Miss Johanna Lynch, 25 years old, who lived with her brother-in-law, George Wilson, in New York, was burned to death. Aroused by the explosion of a lamp, which set fire to the place, Miss Lynch got safely out of the apartment, carrying in her arms her 6-year-old nephew. But in the mistaken belief that her sister's baby had been left behind, she went back into the room in which the fire was raging. Overcome as she searched, she fell on the floor and was burned to death. All other members of the family had got to the roof of the building in safety.

## ARMOURS CONTROL THE LIGHTS.

Take Charge of the Two Electric Companies in Kansas City.

The two electric light plants in Kansas City have passed into the control of the Armours of Chicago and Kansas City, and the men who are associated with them in the ownership of the street lighting system in Kansas City. The two plants now represent an investment of about \$1,000,000.

## Report on Foreign Missions.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has made public its eighty-ninth annual report. The summary for the year follows: Donations, \$291,820; legacies, \$102,219; donations for school fund, \$6,745; donations for missions, \$2,857; donations for young missionaries fund, \$3,140; donations for debt of Sept. 1, 1893, \$13,002; donations for mission work for women, \$206,002; income of funds, \$7,431; total, \$633,016.

## Fire in an Oil Town.

Prairie Depot, Ohio, an oil village, was visited by a disastrous fire, entailing a loss of from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The fire broke out in the oil well supply store and spread, destroying it and Lewis drug store, the saloon, Stump's restaurant, Londonslager's bakery, Jeffries' drug store, Dorn & Sons' hardware store, Marsh's livery barn and John Wise's residence.

## Bicycle Trust Opens War.

Recent circulars sent out by the bicycle trust indicate that it is after the independent manufacturers. The direct bone of contention seems to be over a bottom bracket and other patents which the trust is trying to prevent the independent concerns from using.

## Find Body of Sister Augusta.

The disappearance of Sister Augusta of the Order of St. Mary from Kemper Hall in Kenosha, Wis., is no longer a mystery. The body was found floating in Lake Michigan near the southern boundary of Kemper Hall grounds.

## Shoots a Vandeville Actress.

Fanny Halk, a pretty vandyville actress, was shot three times at her room in a San Francisco hotel by Thomas Carberry. Carberry had followed the girl from Denver to Dawson City and back, but she ignored him. He was arrested.

## Miss Morrison Acquitted.

The trial of Julia Morrison James for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer of the "Mr. Plaster" Paris company, on the street in Chicago, was continued on the night of Sept. 23 last, ended and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

## Was a Civil War Engineer.

Col. A. D. Hume died at his home in Roselle, N. J., after a lingering illness. Col. Hume, who was 83 years old, had charge of the first train to carry troops during the civil war to Washington.

## Nash Is Inaugurated in Ohio.

George K. Nash has been inaugurated Governor of Ohio. A great crowd participated in the inauguration ceremonies, which took place in the rotunda of the State House in Columbus.

## Brigadier General Greeley Assaulted.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer and artiller explorer, was assaulted in Washington by James W. Furnace, a railroad expressman, and seriously injured.

## Alabama Judge Is Murdered.

At Florence, Ala., Judge W. B. McClure, judge of the probate court of Lauderdale County, was assassinated some time the other night. His body was found in the street riddled with bullets.

## Killed by Premature Blast.

William J. Borden was instantly killed and Mike Sarfield fatally wounded by a premature explosion at the Flagstaff mine at Republic, Wash. Several other miners were more or less injured.

## Kills Son-in-Business Rival.

Louis Weisner Jr., a dealer in horses, was shot five times and fell dead on Main street at Stevens Point, Wis. The shots were fired by Gabriel Green, a man

aged 70 years. Green's sons are business rivals of Weisner. Several weeks ago Green's barn and fourteen horses were destroyed by fire the night after the Greens had won an important lawsuit over Weisner. The Greens accused Weisner of being responsible for the fire and Weisner's death is a result.

## WOMAN STOPS WEDDING SERVICE.

Alleged Wife from Chicago Interrupts Ceremony at Reading, Pa.

A wedding was rudely interrupted at Reading, Pa., by an irate woman, who claimed the groom as her husband. Jacob Simon, an employee of a hat factory, was engaged to be married when the employes went on a strike. As his nuptials were close at hand he decided not to go out. Arrangements were completed for the wedding, the guests were present and as the ceremony was about to be performed a woman entered the house and announced that she was Mrs. Jacob Simon of Chicago. The wedding was at once postponed. Simon was frantic, as he did not know her. He has begun an action against Jacob Tischererman for \$5,000 on the ground that Tischererman lured the woman from Chicago to testify against him; that the woman was not his wife and it was a conspiracy to disgrace him for not joining the strike.

## RULING IN GREEN GOODS CASE.

No Conviction Stands if Victim Knows What He Is Buying.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York has decided that a green goods man cannot be convicted of the crime of larceny if his victim knew he was buying counterfeit money. This interpretation of a ruling of the Court of Appeals was made in the decision reversing the judgment of the conviction of Henry Livingston for grand larceny and ordering a new trial. Livingston was tried for larceny on the charge that he obtained \$300 from a farmer for \$3,000 in counterfeit money. There was testimony to show that the farmer knew he was going to get counterfeit money that was so nearly perfect that he could easily pass it for perfect money.

## RUSSIA MOVES ON PERSIA.

Belief in India that She Will Try to Retain Her Position.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true, I have good reason to believe that the Indian Government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia. Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier, with a view to ultimate annexation—a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions."

## COMPOSED "BEN BOLT" MUSIC.

Citizens of Chillicothe, Mo., to Erect a Monument to Nelson Kneass.

Nelson Kneass, who composed the music to "Ben Bolt," is to have a monument. An association bearing his name has been organized at Chillicothe, Mo., with the intention of paying lasting tribute to the musical author, whose remains are buried in the Chillicothe cemetery. He died there in 1859, and the little slab marking his last resting place has been entirely chipped away by relic hunters. Contributions will be solicited from all who desire to aid in building the shaft, and the liberality of these contributions will determine the elegance of the monument.

## Aged Couple Die Suddenly.

Dr. Theophilus F. Pravel and wife, of Westville, Ind., died suddenly, the latter having been a few minutes in the time of her husband's death. Dr. Pravel was lying on a lounge when stricken with heart disease. Ten minutes later Mrs. Pravel was also stricken with heart failure, death resulting before the body of her husband had grown cold.

## Boy Found Guilty of Murder.

Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict returned at Anthony, Kan., in the case of John Kornstet, the 10-year-old boy, who has been on trial for the murder of his cousin, Nora Kornstet, a 10-year-old girl.

## Treasurer Is \$23,000 Short.

The experts have completed the auditing of the accounts of W. H. Curtis, absconding treasurer of the Erie, Ind., Carrying company, and found him \$23,000 short, as well as many other discrepancies supposed to have been paid.

## Root Not a Candidate.

Henry C. Payne, national Republican committee man for Wisconsin, has received a letter from Elihu Root, Secretary of War, in which Mr. Root says he is not and will not be a candidate for the office of Vice-President.

## Chicago Man Kills Himself.

A man giving his name as J. D. Chapman of Chicago was found at the Farmers' Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, in an unconscious condition, evidently from morphine poisoning. He died shortly afterward.

## Two Hanged at Montrose, Pa.

At Montrose, Pa., Cornelius Shaw and James J. Eagan, the murderers of Jackson Pepper, an aged and wealthy farmer of Rush Township, were hanged.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 53c; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 21c; potatoes, choice, 42c to 50c.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 27c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$7.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; rye, 51c to 52c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; clover seed, \$4.75 to \$4.85.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 55c to 56c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 44c; pork, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.35.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$6.50.  
New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$7.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; butter, creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 21c.

## MUST KEEP ISLANDS.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SO DEFINES UNCLE SAM'S DUTY.

Excellent Presentation of the Situation in New Possessions—Charge that Americans Encourage Ag瓜ination.

Senator Beveridge on Tuesday addressed the Senate upon the Philippine question, giving his opinions as to the propriety of the United States retaining the islands, basing his reasons upon personal observation during his recent trip through



the Orient. The Senator dwelt at length upon the commercial advantage to be gained by the retention of the islands, which may be used as a base in the growing trade with China. Senator Beveridge said:

The times call for candor. The Philippines are ours forever, "territories" belonging to the United States, as the Constitution calls them. We have no choice. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the matter. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient. We will not renounce our part in the mission of the United States. We will not allow the civilization of the world to be lost. We will not allow the Philippines to be a curse to the world. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of trouble to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of weakness to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of dishonor to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of shame to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of reproach to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of contempt to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of ridicule to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of derision to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of mockery to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of scorn to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of contempt to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of reproach to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of shame to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of dishonor to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of weakness to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of trouble to the United States. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of curse to the world. We will not allow the Philippines to be a source of loss to the civilization of the world. 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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Silveira is at work on friendly commercial treaties with the United States. The war with Spain has left no ranking enemies and that is one of its most valued results.

Commerce with Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands in the eleven months ended with November fully justifies the belief that the new relations with the islands sustain to the United States will result in a great increase in commerce with them, and especially in an increase of exports to them.

The British have no right to seize flour in neutral vessels, unless it is the property of the Boers or is in process of shipment to a blockaded Boer port. Moreover, they know perfectly well that they have no right, and they will ultimately pay for the flour. But by that time it will be too late to do the Boers any good.

The savings banks of the country tell a most impressive story of the share of the prosperity which those who receive wages have obtained. It is claimed that there is no record in their entire history that compares with the one made in the last six months. During this time they have increased their resources by almost as much as was the entire gain made in 1898. What the condition of the wage earning man was during these months may be easily surmised.

The Tribune doesn't share the fears of those timid folk who imagine that the democrats are going to capture Michigan this year because a few republicans have disgraced their party. The democrats may increase their representation in the legislature; but it will be impossible for them to elect a member of congress or greatly reduce the majority of the republican state ticket. This is a presidential year and if the leaders of the party will stop squabbling until after election, no good republican need lose any sleep over the result. —Bay City Tribune.

The Roberts case has been so badly managed by Mr. Taylor that many who have followed the case closely probably would not be greatly surprised if the notorious polygamist should be permitted to serve his term. After all the talk and investigation one fact stands out in striking relief: Roberts possesses all the constitutional qualifications to occupy a seat in Congress, and it will be a dangerous violation of the organic law to refuse to administer to him the oath of office. If Roberts had been sworn in when the session opened, and the feeling against him was at white heat, it would have been easy to secure enough votes to return him to his numerous families. Since then however he has won over several democrats who were bitterly opposed to him, and it may be very difficult to marshal a two-thirds vote for expulsion. —Bay City Trib.

From Nebraska comes the news of "raising" a company of cow punchers to go to South Africa to help the Boers in their struggle for supremacy in their own country and such surrounding provinces as take their fancy. In Chicago 3000 people fill a hall to sing: "Rule, Britannia," and send words of comfort to Queen Victoria, while in Philadelphia, the cradle of liberty, a mass meeting for the Boers attracts 2000 persons. In New Orleans three British transports are loading mules for the British army, to be landed at Cape Town and stamped at the first copy they refuse to climb. In New York there are merchants who are wondering how soon they will receive pay for damages sustained through seizure by English warships of their four consigned to Portuguese, South Africa. We appear to be in all sides of the contest with beautiful impartiality, though our government maintains the correct attitude, of course. In the London newspapers, however, there is a singular assumption that the people of the United States are with Great Britain in this contest, and recently the New York correspondent of the London Times telegraphed that paper, that, on hearing of Gen. White's repulse of a Boer attack, large phalanxes of men walked the streets of the metropolis, thanking God for the "victory." They may have done so, but it is hard to believe the tale, and especially hard to understand why the thanks could not have been given in the house without pedestrianism as an expression of relief. —Detroit Jour.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12th, '00.

EDITOR CHAMFORD AVANCE.

Senator Beveridge made a big hit with his speech in favor of his resolution, which follows: "Resolved, That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the U. S.; that it is the intention of the U. S. to retain them as such, and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand." Several things added to the interest in the speech. Senator Beveridge spent several months in the Philippines getting information and making a study of things, and it was his maiden speech in the Senate, to which he had come with a high reputation as an orator for so young a man. It has placed him in the first rank as a Senatorial orator, and it will doubtless be highly read. It certainly ought to be. Speaking against the proposition to abandon the Empire of the Philippines, he said: "If it should prove a mistake to abandon it, the blunder once made would be irretrievable. If it proves a mistake to hold it, the error can be corrected when we will; every other progressive nation stands ready to relieve us." Of our future power he said: "Most future wars will be conflicts for commerce. The power that rules the Pacific, therefore, is the power that rules the world. And, with the Philippines, that power is and forever will be the American republic." But probably the most striking and dramatic point in his speech was his solemn arraignment of Aguinaldo's American assistants, of whom he said: "In sorrow rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands, and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow rather than anger, I say these words, for I earnestly believe that our brothers knew not what they did." On the business side of the question, Senator Beveridge said: "That statesman commits a crime against American trade—against the American grower of cotton and wheat and tobacco, the American manufacturer of machinery and clothing—who fails to put America where she can command that trade." This was referring especially to the trade of China, which was in 1897 \$285,738,300, of which we had only 15 per cent and of which we ought to have, and Mr. Beveridge says will get, at least 50 per cent.

The importance of the work to be done at this session of Congress by the House Naval committee and the continued illness of Chairman Boutwell has resulted in the unanimous election by the committee of Representative Foss, of Ill., to be Chairman pro tempore. This was a high and deserved compliment to Mr. Foss. Secretary Gage's answer to the resolution which the democrats offered hoping to embarrass him and the administration was full and free, showing that only law and custom had been followed in depositing internal revenue collections in such national banks as chose to deposit U. S. bonds as security, and that no favoritism had been shown and not a single bank turned down that applied for the deposits. Besides furnishing copies of all orders of the Treasury department and correspondence with the national banks, Secretary Gage wrote a long reply, explaining that the custom of depositing public money in national banks when the revenues of the government were in excess of the expenditures, as they have been for some months and are likely to do indefinitely, was necessary to prevent embarrassment in business circles, caused by the scarcity of money, and concluding with this emphatic statement: "Under my administration of the Treasury Department no discrimination of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money, and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the treasury." Instead of being pleased, as they expected to be, the democrats are chagrined, because they know that Secretary Gage's reply, while not containing one word of politics, will be a first-class republican campaign document among business men.

John Bull released the American flour seized in Delagoa Bay, under suspicion of being intended for the Boers, just in time to prevent the Senate from tackling the matter. The same day news of the release was received Senator Hale introduced a resolution of inquiry in the Senate, which probably now will be dropped. The House has only been meeting every other day, and holding very short sessions, this week. In order to allow the committees to put in more time getting the business of the session in shape.

The Roberts committee is engaged in preparing its report, which will be submitted to the House next week.

<b>COUGHS.</b> Do not neglect a Cough or Cold, as delays are often dangerous. Foley's Honey and Tar is a pleasant, safe and sure cure. Contains no opiates and is guaranteed.	<b>CONSUMPTION.</b> Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but claims to give relief in the very worst cases, and in early stages to effect a cure.	<b>ASTHMA.</b> Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give you relief.	<b>LA GRIPPE.</b> If you have had the Grippe you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the hacking cough incident to this disease.
<b>CROUP.</b> Thousands of infants and children die yearly of Croup, every one of these innocents could have been saved had Foley's Honey and Tar been given them in time.	<b>PNEUMONIA.</b> Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of Pneumonia the past month, with good results."		

**FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.**  
For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

## CLAGGETT & BLAIR

Headquarters for  
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap. We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to  
**CLAGGETT & BLAIR.**

Roberts has a good idea of the nature of that report, as he is preparing to go home.

The Senate devoted one day this week to listening to eulogies of the late Vice President Hobart.

A Chicago dispatch says, Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman, were last week allotted, as compensation for their services, the sum of \$425,000. The order was entered by Judge Batten in the Probate Court. This is said to be the largest amount in fees ever allowed executors of any estate handled by the Probate Court of Cook county. The compensation was agreed upon with the approval of Mrs. Harriet Sanger Pullman, the widow; Mrs. Frank O. Lowden and the other residuary legatees, before the order of the court was asked.

The New York Evening Post quotes a general officer of the Canadian-Gael, a man who has a good record as a fighter in the United States army as saying: "It would be folly to send men into Canada at this time of the year. They would have more to fear from the snow and intense cold than from any force the Canadians could send against them. Invasion of Canada just now is out of the question, but there will be preparations all along the line to take advantage of the break-up of the winter. I do not expect that war will have ended by then in South Africa." It is safe to predict that there will be no Fenian invasion of Canada neither this winter nor in the spring after the snow leaves.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Almanac.

There is no comparison between former editions and this splendid Almanac for 1900, now ready. Printed in beautiful colors, on much finer paper, its 196 pages are packed with invaluable information on storms, astronomy and meteorology. It is illustrated with nearly 200 finest half tones and other engravings. This superb book would sell anywhere for fifty cents, but it costs only 25c a copy, and every subscriber to Rev. Irl R. Hicks' now famous paper, Words and Works, at \$1.00 a year, receives this elegant Almanac as a premium. Words and Works is a recognized leader among the best family and scientific journals, while nothing of its kind can compare with the Hicks Almanac. One dollar a year is a nominal price for such unique and useful publications. Professor Hicks has justly, and of necessity, withdrawn his storm and weather forecasts from all free almanacs, having generously given his time and labor free for nearly twenty years. Words and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

We will club The AVANCE with Word and Works for only \$1.70 a year to all subscribers who pay in advance.

WANTED—Several persons for district of five hundred in the city of Detroit, willing to pay \$100.00 for a year's subscription to the AVANCE, with a small cash bonus. Address: The AVANCE, 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

I want to let the people who suffer from sciatica and rheumatism know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best medicine I have ever known of.—J. A. DODSON, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application removes the pain. For sale by L. Fournier.

Among the numerous valuable records of the insurgent government recently captured by the Americans, are said to be numerous letters which prove that Aguinaldo has had the active moral support of prominent anti-expansionists in this country.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of this medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal the sore throat and lungs and give relief in a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by L. Fournier.

In December, 1898, there was a treasury deficit of \$480,000, and in December 1899 a surplus of \$7,613,000. A republican administration can keep ahead with a war on its hands.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventative and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cure for croup, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by L. Fournier.

The American prisoners who were turned adrift in the Luzon wilderness to starve or perish at the hands of savages were quickly found and rescued by a detachment of our troops. Army management in the Philippines steadily deserves the highest commendation.

L. Fournier guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for lagrippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. dec7-3m

Special Session of Circuit Court

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

31st JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Deeming it necessary I do hereby fix and appoint a special term of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1900, at one o'clock, p. m.

NELSON SHARPE,  
JAN 4-00  
CIRCUIT JUDGE.

**WE BUY THE FARMERS**

Grain,  
Potatoes  
\*And other\*

Farm  
Products  
\*FOR\*

Cash or Trade

WE SELL  
Extra Good Groceries  
—AND—  
Dry Goods and Hardware  
—AT—  
Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR  
Staley's Underwear  
—AND—  
Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson &  
Company,  
Grayling, - Michigan

**You will NEVER REGRET**

Purchases made at our store, because we always give you honest values for your dollars, and our goods are just as represented.

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions,  
Clothing, Hats, Caps,  
Shoes, Furnishings, etc.,  
in great variety, up-to-date styles and rock bottom prices.

**We want your trade!**

And the only way to get and keep it, is to suit you. If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us, and we will try and make it right.

**That New Dress**

will be the prettiest in town if you make it by the New Idea Pattern. See the thousands of New Ideas in our Fashion Review. They will delight you. Such nobby and chic styles. Fashion plates given away free!

**R. MEYERS,**  
The Corner Store,  
GRAYLING, MICH.

**25c**

**ALL ABOUT WESTERN FARMS.**

The best farm lands in the world lie west of the Mississippi River. In that country are great opportunities to establish homes and become prosperous. Reliable information, beautiful pictures of farms, buildings and stock, together with descriptions and letters from owners giving their experience, can be had by sending 25 cents in postage for a year's subscription to America's great illustrated monthly farm paper,

**"THE CORN BELT," 209 Adams Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**

**25c**

**CELESTY KING**

NATURE'S CURE

Beautiful Complexions

Come from pure, unadorned blood. No complexion can be muddy, mottled or sallow if the blood is pure; no complexion can be clear of blemishes if the blood is not pure. More than this, disease cannot exist in a body supplied with pure blood. This is the secret of the success of Celesty King. It makes pure blood.

Celesty King cures Constipation, and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

**Dilley Queen**

Washing Machine,  
Cloth Wringer and Drying Base.



Maple Sugar and  
Fruit Evaporators,  
Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators",  
For Lighting  
Hotels, Public Buildings and private  
Residences.

The above goods are the best and  
latest improved on the market. Testi-  
monials on application.

**M. S. DILLEY & CO.,**  
0012-1y  
FREDERIC, MICH.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.  
December 9th, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court of Crawford county, at Grayling, Mich., on January 23rd, 1900, viz: Conrad Welner, Homestead applicant No. 30, for N. W. 1/4 of section No. 7, 2d T. N. R. 1W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
John M. Smith, John H. Hartman, George G. Hartman, David Ryckman, all of Jack Pine Postoffice, Mich.  
dec4-5w  
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

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Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notice for Hearing Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford, ss.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Crawford, made on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, said county, said date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Wm. W. Sherman late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, for examination and allowance on or before the nineteenth day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on Monday, the nineteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated December 18th 1899.  
J. J. JOVENTRY,  
CLERK.

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**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LY. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Mackinaw Express, 4:40 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
Marquette Exp., 3:10 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Freight, 9:20 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
Accommodation At, 12:00 M.	8:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

LY. MARQUETTE.	AR. AT GRAYLING.
Detroit Express, 2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
Way Freight, 9:20 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
Accommodation, 5:25 A. M.	10:10 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation, 6:30 A. M.	Rotg. 1:45 P. M.
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A. W. CASPARELLO, O. W. RUGGLES,  
Local Agents.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford, ss.  
In the matter of the estate of ASA J. ROSE, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate of ASA J. ROSE, deceased, and the second meeting of November, A. D. 1899, having been allowed, said Judge of Probate has this day allowed a public hearing of said estate in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday, Nov. 4th, A. D. 1899, and on March 25th, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock, a. m., of each day at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Grayling, Nov. 3d, A. D. 1899.

JOHN LEECE,  
R. D. CONNOR,  
Commissioners.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1900.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

Page Concert Company. Opera House, Friday, Jan. 26th.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Have an old-fashioned lunch at Mrs. Wills, Friday.

Mueso is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was a pleasant caller, Monday.

Don't forget the W. R. C. Supper, Tuesday evening. Price 15c.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight returned from a five weeks' visit at Saginaw and Bay City, last Friday.

FOR RENT—A good house on the Mortenson place. Inquire of Julius Nelson.

Wellington Batterson was elected Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the Poor, last week.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

WANTED—A second-hand Fodder Cutter, in good running order. Inquire at this office.

The icy conditions of the roads last week made a harvest for the horsehoofers.

**Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.**

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stephan were in town, Tuesday, on a shopping expedition.

Do not forget to pay your subscription, and remember that the AVALANCHE at \$1.00 per year, requires payment in advance.

Salting and Bates have moved the Rosenthal stock into the Connor building, where they will offer it for sale.

ESTRATED—From my barn in Grayling, a 3 year old Jersey colored steer. Information of his whereabouts will be rewarded. N. MICHELSON.

The young people have enjoyed the skating this winter more than ever, on account of the absence of snow.

Levi Clement and daughter arrived here, last Friday for a short visit. Levi was one of Grayling's boys, and is always welcome.

Prosecuting Attorney Patterson was in attendance at the Circuit Court in Montmorency county, last week.

Florence McCune, of the Page Concert Co., is almost the equal of Page himself on the mandoline. Opera House, January 26th.

Miss McDonald, formerly of Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a star artist on the violinello. Yito is an Italian harpist of high merit.

Musical critics say that Eugene Page is the finest mandolin player in the United States. Opera House, January 26th.

Mrs. J. Stoughton, of Williamston was the guest of Mrs. F. O. Peck the first of the week, and is now visiting at Lewiston.

There will be a New England Supper served at the house of Mrs. G. S. Wills, Friday, January 19th, from 4 o'clock till all are served.

Miss Mamie McFadden returned to her home at West Bay City, Monday, after spending Sunday with Miss Alice Wills.

The W. R. C. will give a social at the residence of Mrs. Kraus, Tuesday evening, January 23d. Supper served from 5 to 8; price 15c. Everybody come.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed; Call and examine machines, and get prices.

In addition to the instrumental music, Miss Jacobs, one of the finest contralto soloists of Michigan, will take part in the entertainments of the Page Concert Co. here, January 26th.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave Estay organ, as good as new. Inquire at the "Avalanche" office.

John Florer, of South Branch, was loaded up with budge Sunday, p. m., and selected the railroad about four miles this side of Roscommon for a bed, and was resting there when an extra freight came along and unceremoniously ejected him from his couch. One ear was nearly severed and two ribs fractured. He was brought here and patched up by Dr. Insley, and on Tuesday sent to his home.

Wh hear that the P. M. at Wellington, R. Hanna, has resigned and that the postoffice will probably be transferred to Phalen's mill.

The republican editors of the state will hold a meeting in Detroit, Feb. 6th and 7th, to look over the situation for the approaching campaign.

Last week was celebrated as the week of prayer at the Presbyterian Church, with a very satisfactory attendance, though there was room for more.

Victor Salling and M. A. Bates have bought the balance of I. Rosenthal's stock and fixtures as a speculation. We are not informed what they intend to do with it.

J. W. Wallace, treasurer of Fredrick township, was in town last week, and turned over to the county treasurer over \$1300.00 state and county taxes. He takes the cake, having collected nearly all the large taxes in his township.

A "Colored Gemman in the woodpile" seems to have been discovered in town—28 N. R. 1. W., now attached to South Branch. It is claimed that about \$350.00 is due one of the school districts from the township contingent fund, and about \$800.00 to the highway fund, having been improperly expended by former officers of the township.

A breezy letter from our former townsman, A. H. Marsh, renewing his subscription, indicates that he is well pleased with his new home and farming. He is 20 pounds heavier than when here, his wife is in excellent health, and has given him a boy, that he thinks is the only one found worth raising since he was a kid.

Daniel and George Stephan were looking timber down the river, last week, and camping in a brush tent by night, and were awakened by the crackling of flames, which had caught the brush. They had to fight their way out through the fire, losing blankets, boots and hair, and getting out with only one of their outfits, and some fine blisters. They had to walk twenty miles to breakfast, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

Chas. Lyon drove across Higgins Lake Wednesday, and had a thrilling experience. He had just left the island when a large cake of ice about 20 foot square broke from the main body, and for a time Charles thought that his farming days were over. Luckily the cake held, and the horses scrambled on to solid ice. Charles said that he did not give the horses time to break through again until he reached shore.—Ros. News.

Saturday was a gala day in Grayling for the W. R. C. and G. A. R. In the afternoon the officers of the former were installed by past Commander Chalker. There was a large attendance, and the ceremony followed by a banquet in their pleasant rooms. In the evening the officers were installed by P. C. O. Palmer, and another banquet prepared by the ladies was given ample attention, after which there was a social hour spent in the post room, with brief addresses from Comrade Chalker and Rev. G. L. Guichard.

V. S. Chalker, of Maple Forest, says he walked miles and miles Friday, to find a horse that was shot, so he could bring Mrs. Chalker with him for the installation of the officers of the W. R. C. Saturday, but could find none, so he walked out to the railroad and came down alone on the train. Everybody was sorry, but when it was learned that he was the installing officer for the ladies, his assertion was taken with broad allowance, questioning whether he really wanted his wife to come or not.

Last Saturday the "Detroit Journal" published a statement from Prof. Smith, Director of the experiment station, under the heading of "Crawford County Sand Plains no Good," in which he says the cultivation of the sand plains at this station have produced no favorable results, and that none can be expected from this kind of soil. We protest against such statements being made. There has been absolutely no cultivation at this station since Prof. Smith has had it in charge. He has never spent an hour at the station except to direct the fixing of the fence last spring. He has by neglect allowed the promising orchard, started by Prof. Taft, to be destroyed. He has not continued a single experiment initiated by his predecessors, nor has he begun an experiment to test the capabilities of the soil, of which we submit he has absolutely no practical knowledge. An immense sum of money is appropriated by the Government for this purpose, and not a day's work has been done here for years, though the money is all used largely in paying fancy salaries to theoretical men, who make no practical investigation.

WANTED—Several persons for district of the summer in this state to represent in their own and surrounding counties, willing to pay yearly \$500, payable weekly. Also the employment of several other families. References exchanged. Budee self action Building, Chicago, Nov. 20th.

## Judge Correspondence.

Ask A. J. L. if that air blasted butter?

Thos. Judge went to Grayling, on business the latter part of the week. Judge will soon have a free rural mail delivery. We have three male carriers already.

Mrs. M. Healy is making a prolonged visit in Cheboygan on account of ill health.

A. Newman (not the new woman) was up near Lovell doing some surveying a few days last week.

Miss Julia Donahue, a St. Mary's hospital nurse, is making her sisters, Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Judge, a visit.

One flock of brown leghorn hens on the North Branch are such busters at the egg business, they can't wait until daylight to lay.

Mrs. Day and son Roy went Lewiston last Saturday. That big, little grandson at the home of Geo. Gibson has quite an attraction for grandma.

## Rucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; Infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at L. Fournier's.

Cedar ties were selling for 37 cents this week, unprecedented in the history of the price of ties in this county. Hemlock and tamarack ties are correspondingly high.—Cheboygan News.

## Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for liver, stomach and bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c. at Fournier's drug store.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will serve supper at the M. C. Railroad dining hall Saturday evening Jan. 20. Supper 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

## Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, heart trouble, constipation and rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks makes the following predictions for the balance of this month: sleet and snow 15th to 24th, followed by the greatest and widest cold wave of the winter; warmer and more rain or snow 25th and 26th; very cold 27th to 29th; storm period and change to warmer as month goes out.

## His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross of Winfield, Tenn. For I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, colds, bronchitis, la grippe, pneumonia, asthma, hay fever and all maladies of chest, throat and lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Joe Rosenthal has retired from the F. A. Kramer Co. and will engage in business at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Rosenthal has been a member of the firm for the past two years, and has made many friends during his brief residence here; who will regret his departure. He is disposing of his household goods, and he and his estimable wife will take their departure for their new home in about two weeks.—Cheboygan News.

## Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

## Detroit Live Stock Market.

MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, Jan. 16th 1899.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.50; heavy butchers' cattle \$4.00@4.50; common \$3.50@4.00; canners' \$3.00@3.50; calves \$2.50@3.00; feeders \$2.00@2.50; sheep \$1.50@2.00; hogs \$3.50@4.00; mixed \$3.00@3.50; Yorkers \$4.00@4.50; pigs \$3.00@3.50; stags \$1.00@1.50; cwt. off.

## Late Pupils.

The following pupils were late last week:

High School—None.  
Grades 6 and 7—Victor Brown.

Grade 5—Maud Wilcox and Joe Charron.

Grade 4—Edna Nelson, Elmer Brown.

Grade 3—Adolph Jacobson, Edw. Kropp (twice).

Grade 2—Anna Alberts, Willie Dougherty.

Grade 1—Barney, John, Alexander and Willie Kropp (six tardy marks).

Edith Frederic, Shirley Dyer, Arthur Dougherty (three times).

There is a big crop of Kropps, also of Brown's, Nilson's and Dougherty's.

The ladies of the Presbyterial Aid Society will serve a ten-cent lunch at the home of Mrs. Wills, on Friday of this week, from 4 to 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

## Our Gift to You

If you will renew your subscription or become a new subscriber to THE AVALANCHE, and send of call at this office and pay \$1.00, the price of THE AVALANCHE, and 25 cents additional then we will present you with a year's subscription to The Household. This is an opportunity never before offered, and cannot be continued indefinitely. The price of The Household alone is \$1.00. The price of THE AVALANCHE is \$1.00. Thus the price of both to you is only \$1.25. You can see sample copies of the household at my office.

## Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 17th day of August, and ninety-nine, executed by Frank S. Burgess, and Anna Burgess, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to Dora Bussbach, of Sterling, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds at the county of Crawford, State of Michigan, on pages 138 and 139, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1899 at ten o'clock a. m. And whereas the said Dora Bussbach has and hereby does exercise the option granted her in and by said mortgage, and declares the whole amount provided for in and by said mortgage due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and eighty-five cents (\$522.85) of principal and interest, and the further sum of Fifteen Dollars and twenty-five cents (\$15.25) for attorneys' fees, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale conferred in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Grayling village, in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage, to wit: The southerly forty feet of Lot number ten of Block number sixteen, of the original plat of the village of Grayling, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan; this instrument covers four feet front on Cedar street, and running easterly one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Dated October 25th 1899.  
DORA BOSSBACH,  
MORTGAGEE.  
Geo. L. ALEXANDER, Att'y. oc26-13w

## Notice of Tax Sale.

TO SANBURN & HILL.  
TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefore, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, after payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as a commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land, which is described as follows:

S. W. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4, Section 2, Town 25, North Range 4 West.

Amount paid \$207.22, taxes for the years 1887, 1888, 1889; 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

JOHN C. FAILING,  
Grayling, Crawford Co., Mich.

## Notice of Tax Sale.

TO MORGAN & LEWIS,  
Oswego, New York.

TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the hereinafter described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefore, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as a commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land, which is described as follows:

Lot 2, Section 22, Town 28, North R. 1 West.

Amount paid \$1.33, tax for year 1895.

J. ZIERER,  
Grayling, Mich.  
dec21-7w

## The New York World.

Thrice-a-Week Edition.  
ALMOST A DAILY—AT THE PRICE OF A WEEKLY.

The most widely circulated "weekly" newspaper in America is the Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World, and with the presidential campaign now at hand you cannot do without it. Here are some of the reasons why it is easily the leader in dollar a year journalism.

It is issued every other day, and is to all purposes a daily.

Every week each subscriber receives 14 pages and often during the "busy" season 24 pages each week.

The price is only \$1.00 per year. It is virtually a daily at the price of a weekly.

Its news covers every known part of the world. No weekly newspaper could stand alone and furnish such service.

The Thrice-a-Week World has at its disposal all of the resources of the greatest newspaper in existence—the wonder of modern journalism—"America's Greatest Newspaper," as it has been justly termed—The New York World.

Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact will be of especial value in the presidential campaign coming on.

The best of current fiction is found in its columns.

These are only some of the reasons; there are others. Read it and see them all.

We offer this unequalled newspaper as THE AVALANCHE together one year for \$1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

## W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

## COLTER & CO.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock of

WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

SYRUP OF TAR  
Wild Cherry  
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS  
BRONCHITIS,  
HOARSENESS,  
LOSS OF VOICE,  
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,  
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

For sale by L. FOURNIER.

Notice—

TO THE FEDERAL BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Mortgage named in the last recorded mortgage against the land herein described:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as a commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land, which is described as follows:

The W. 4 of the North West quarter (2) of Sec. 11, Town 28 N. Range 2 W. and the E. 1 of the North West quarter (2) of Sec. 11, Town 28 N. Range 2 W.

Amount paid \$35.26, taxes for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.

Yours Respectfully,  
HARRY A. MILLER,  
Springport, Jackson Co., Mich.  
Dated Jan. 12, A. D. 1900.

# GREAT Sacrifice Sale!

Before taking inventory, we offer our entire stock at 1-4 off, and as winter is just beginning, you may need some heavy winter goods, and we can save you money on any thing you need in our line. Remember this is no Fake Sale but a

## Genuine Clearing Sale

of every article in our store. Nothing will be reserved.

We have no space to quote prices, but a call at our store will convince you. What we are advertising, so we are doing. The sale is only for 30 days, commencing the 10th of this month until the 10th of February, and is for CASH only.

## R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

## WALL PAPER!

## WALL PAPER.

## AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls

Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

## A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000.00

We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody. It has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 50,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 72 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

## M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Patented July 31, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

THIS PAPER  
W. W. AYER & SON, Printers and Publishers  
No. 100 North Main Street, Grayling, Mich.



## HOME-MADE WINDMILLS.

IN NO State throughout the Union is American ingenuity—and Yankee ingenuity—at that—shown to finer advantage than in Nebraska, where home-made windmills, constructed at a slight cost, do the work of mill-made machines for which a much larger price is asked. New England and the Middle States, says the New York Press, might just as well as not claim some of the credit for the inventiveness and power of adaptation which these Western farmers display, for the farmers came from the East, or their fathers did, and the farmers of the West haven't a much harder row to hoe than the farmer of the rocky hills of New England.

These Nebraska folk can take a worn-out mower and a few boards which have dropped off the pig sty and make out of them a windmill that will insure them profit, even if in the long, clear summers the sky refuses to "give down." The labor can be put in when nothing more profitable is to be done than prying for rain, and the ridiculous sum of a dollar or so pays all the money outlay necessary.

Erwin Hinckley Barbour, in a bulletin from the University of Nebraska, in Lincoln, tells of the Nebraska farmer's marvelous manner of making the means fit the end. Not only is water

auged with the lowest type and going up, there is the Jumbo, the Merry-Go-Round, the Battle Ax, the Holland Mill, the Mock Turbine and the Reconstructed Turbine. While farmers may be rather particular what material they put into the higher cost machine, for those of the lower class no kind of stuff lying around the barn is too mean to find some use. Old lumber, lath, shingles, split rails, old packing boxes, barrel staves, coffee sacks, tin from old tin roofs, the gearing from old mowers—there is scarcely an odd and end that does not have a use in the home-made mill.

For \$3.70 W. W. Her of Havelock made a baby jumbo, which pumps not only water enough for his stock, but supplies his boarding house with all the water needed. It has four fans, each three feet long and arms two and one-half feet long, and is mounted on a sixteen-foot tower.

J. L. Brown's mill, which is on the Midway nursery, near Kearney, is one of low cost. Out of old grocery boxes he made the fans and the box, and the gaspipe, axis cost him \$1.50. What could such a mill as this do? Well, it pumped enough to irrigate his garden through a killing season of drought, and kept his strawberry patch and his small fruit from death. Pretty

like it in the whole State. Its cost was \$11, and for this outlay it runs a corn sheller and feed grinder and a grindstone.

One of the most ingenious mills in the whole State stands on a farm near Gothenburg. It is made merely of a wagon wheel attached by its axle to a barn. To the spokes are fastened blades. This contrivance pumps all the water needed for the barn. Still another mill is a two-fan turbine, and is made from an old mower. Near Grand



MADE FROM AN OLD MOWER.

Island, Fred Mathiesen built a mill, the driving parts of which were taken from an old self-binder. It waters his stock, and yet the cost is under \$5. By putting a rudder on a mill the arms can be made to swing around and stand in the wind, and by putting a mill within a tower instead of upon it, the chance of destruction through being blown down by the high winds is lessened greatly. One of the queerest mills is that of a farmer named Boerson, who lives near Grand Island. He took the sprocket wheel and fly wheel of a cornsheller and at a cost of \$2 put together a contrivance that pumps enough water for sixty head of cattle.

Another odd and ingenious bit of mechanism is a reconstructed aeromotor that cost practically nothing, yet pumps for the house, lawn, garden and a small fruit orchard, bringing up 270 gallons of water an hour in a fifteen and one-half mile wind. Then there is the "toy" water mill of A. C. Walker, a civil engineer, which pumps 6,480 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

Near Kearney was an abandoned mill and storage reservoir. The mill was fixed at slight cost, bits of broken-up boxes were nailed to the arms and the whole thing worked as well as it did in its better days. To slop-made mills and even to the better class of home-made can be attached wires, by which the power can be transmitted several hundred feet to where it is needed. Sometimes the mill is set at the house, and its energy is directed so that it will run the pump at the barn—in fact, the Nebraska farmer's ways of utilizing these home-made contrivances are endless.

### American Beef in Scotland.

Owing to the scarcity of beef cattle and fat sheep in the country, and the consequent rise in price, very large supplies of American beef are finding their way all over the country. Edinburgh butchers, who, as a rule, decidedly prefer the home-article, have of late been forced to procure supplies from Liverpool and Glasgow of port-killed States beef. In addition, the chilled beef agencies in the city have been selling large quantities of American-killed beef. A Chicago company is doing a very considerable trade in a high-class grade of beef. They have already established forty agencies in the United Kingdom. The supplies coming into Edinburgh, for last week are phenomenal, bearing in mind always that this city has been in the past particularly independent of foreign supplies of beef and mutton. Upward of 400 quarters of chilled beef have gone into consumption, and, in addition, a like quantity, viz., 200 sides port-killed, all of American origin. Supplies of frozen mutton continue about an average of 350 carcasses, mainly from the Argentine Republic.

The regulation jumbo mill is set permanently to face the north or south and thus catch the force of the prevailing winds. But when the winds blow from another direction these mills would be of no use, so this difficulty is overcome by putting up "universal" jumbos, which are set on a screw, and which will turn with the wind in any quarter. Sometimes, too, jumbos are set up in pairs, quartering the compass, and with such an inexpensive machine it is easy to do this. The merry-go-rounds look like huge slide wheels, or steamers set horizontally on towers.

In the general class of turbine mills are included the Holland mills, the battle-axe mills, with two, four, six and eight fans; the giant battle-axe, the mock turbine—the fixed, revolving, with and without rudders; and the reconstructed turbines, which last named usually are the shop-made ones which have been injured and are bought cheaply and repaired.

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## A PECULIAR DISASTER.

Part of a Picturesque Italian City Slid Into the Sea.

In a peculiar manner death came to a number of people at the famous tourist resort of Amalfi, an Italian city situated on the Gulf of Salerno, southeast of Naples. Owing to the action of the water undermining the rock upon which Amalfi stands a portion of the place slipped into the sea, taking with it two hotels, a Capuchin monastery and several villas, and crushing under its enormous weight four vessels, the crews of which fortunately escaped. The number of dead was at first believed to be very large, but, marvelous as it may seem, only ten persons lost their lives. The monastery contained many monks and the hotels many guests, and all of these, together with the occupants of the villas, were at first supposed to be lost. The mass of earth and rock which slipped into the sea is estimated at 50,000 cubic yards and the shock of its landing and crashing into the water shook the principality for miles around. The hotels destroyed are the Cappuccini and the Santa Caterina.

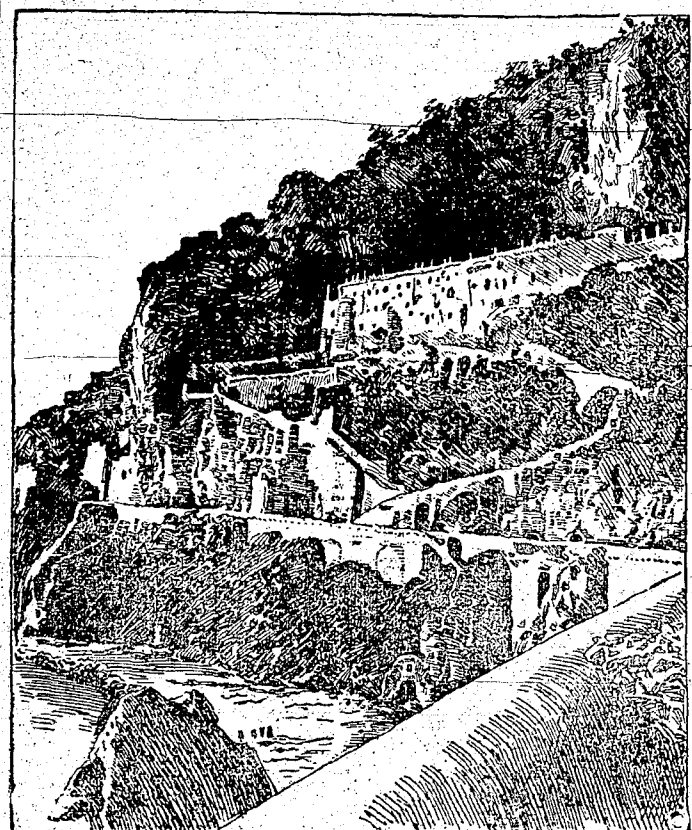
Amalfi, the scene of this disaster, is a city of 7,000 souls and has a great antiquity. It took its origin in the fourth century, though its name did not merit the historian's notice until 200 years afterward. It then became an independent republic, with a vast trade with the east, and at the zenith of its power and fame it numbered

"I thought that was all nonsense and I threw them away." The juggler seemed horrified. "Do you think I do this by myself?" he said, and packing up he departed.

The well was carefully dragged and at last the lady's ring was brought to the surface. That ring, at least, had certainly been in the water. But had the first ring been as faithfully consigned to the depths? Experts will be of various opinions as to that—yet the hypothesis of confederacy and of a duplicate key to the dispatch box is difficult.—Longman's Magazine.

**Power of Imagination.** Everyone knows that the imagination is frequently used by physicians in effecting cures of patients who are suffering from mental and physical disorders. The most successful practitioner is he who possesses the faculty of inspiring confidence in himself to begin with and then in the treatment he advises. A recent number of a psychological journal relates an interesting experiment made by Mr. Slosson with the view of demonstrating how easily this faculty can be called into play.

In the course of a popular lecture he presented to his audience a bottle containing distilled water, which he uncorked with elaborate precautions, and then, watch in hand, he asked those present to indicate the exact moment at which the peculiar odor was per-



CAPUCHIN MONASTERY, WHICH SLID INTO THE SEA.

ceived by them. Within fifteen seconds those immediately in front of him held up their hands, and within forty seconds those at the other end of the room declared that they distinctly perceived the odor. There was an obstinate minority, largely composed of men, who stoutly declared their inability to detect any odor, but Mr. Slosson believes that many more would have given in had he not been compelled to bring the experiment to a close within a minute of opening the bottle, several persons in the front rank finding the odor so powerful that they hastily quitted the lecture-room. It would have been interesting to know the attitude of the audience on learning the liberty that had been taken with their imaginations, but on this point, unfortunately, the report is silent.

Amalfi is now only a shadow of its former self. Its chief industries are the making of paper, soap and macaroni. Amalfi is picturesquely situated and is surrounded by mountains. The Capuchin monastery destroyed dates back to 1212.

## MARVELS OF INDIAN MAGICIANS.

Wonderful Feast of Which Lord Lytton Was a Witness.

The following story of Indian magic was told me by the person to whom it was told by the late Lord Lytton. I gave it in my own words, for the excellent though humiliating reason that I have mislaid the MSS. When in India Lord Lytton often sought out conjurers, but never saw any but the conjurers, such as the mango tree trick and the basket trick. The method in each case is known, or, at all events, plausible explanations have been given by Mr. Maskelyne and other experts. On one occasion Lord Lytton liked something in the looks of the conjurer who was performing in the open space before his house. After the ordinary exhibition his lordship asked the magician if he could not do something more out of the common way.

The man said he would try, and asked for a ring, which Lord Lytton gave him. He then requested an officer to take in either hand a handful of seeds—one sort was sesame. The name of the other sort my informant did not know. Holding these seeds, and having the ring between his finger and thumb, the officer was to go to a well in the corner of the compound. He was to dispose of the seeds in a certain way—I think on the low wall around the well, into the depths of which he was to throw the ring. All this was done, and then the mage asked Lord Lytton where he would like the ring to reappear. He answered, "in his dispatch box," of which the key was attached to his watch chain, or at all events he had it with him on the spot. The dispatch box was brought up, and the ring was there. This trick would be easy if the British officer was a confederate of the juggler's, and if he possessed a duplicate key to the dispatch box. In that case he would not throw the ring into the well, but would take it into the house, open the box and insert the ring. But this explanation involves enormous improbabilities, while it is unlikely, again, that the conjurer managed to insert a duplicate ring into the dispatch box beforehand. Lord Lytton then asked the juggler if he could repeat the trick. He answered in the affirmative, and a lady lent another ring. Another officer took it, with the seeds, as before, and dropped the ring into the well. The conjurer then followed. Something, he said, had gone wrong, and he seemed agitated. Turning to the second officer, he asked: "Did you arrange the seeds as I bade you?" "No," said the officer,

## PHOTOGRAPHY IN LAWSUITS.

Photographs in Presenting Evidence Material. Licensed by Camera.

"Photography has reduced the difficulties of lawsuits and trials to a minimum," remarked a member of the bar. "In times past it was the universal custom in murder trials to take the jurists to the scenes of the crime, so that they could get a better understanding of the testimony and the facts in the case. Besides the time involved, there was considerable expense in this, for there was considerable expense in the cameras, drawings and sketches constantly used in important trials. All this is now done away by the photograph, which is always accurate. In making copies of exhibits in civil cases, notes, deeds, wills and the like the blue print has done away entirely with the services of the draughtsmen who were employed to reproduce the same."

"I remember well the celebrated trial of General Daniel Sickles, then a representative from New York, for the murder of Philip Barton Key, who was the United States district attorney. The plaintiff exhibits in this trial almost all of the walls of the courthouse. The clubhouse in the front of which the shooting occurred, now the site of the Lafayette Square opera-house, was, of course, the principal picture. Then there was a drawing of Lafayette Square, showing how Key signaled over to Mrs. Sickles, who resided on the opposite side of that square, and a big drawing of the house on Fifteenth street, between K and L streets, where the meetings between Colonel Key and Mrs. Sickles took place, as well as the signals which were displayed on the house indicating to Key whether or not Mrs. Sickles had arrived there. Besides these, there were other pictures and diagrams which were prepared by William Forsyth, the city surveyor. They cost considerable money, but the whole thing could now be better represented at the expense of a couple of dollars and ten minutes' use of a kodak. I have known of hundreds of dollars being expended in the preparation of facsimiles of exhibits, forgeries, etc., all of which can now be reproduced in a half hour by the blue print process and at a very trifling expense comparatively."—Washington Star.

When women take their troubles to the Lord, their husbands should do the same, in order that He may hear both sides of the story.

## BOSS TALKER OF THE NAVY.

Commander Lucien Young Wins the Prize in a Novel Contest.

A good story comes up from Cuba about a well-known naval officer. Wherever the United States navy is known Commander Lucien Young is known. Young was one of the men who went to the rescue of the shipwrecked sailors at Samoa after the great cyclone in 1888, says the Washington Star. He also performed a daring feat off Cape Hatteras when the Huron was lost, and was presented with a sword by the state of Maryland as a result of it. He was one of the leading party at Honolulu when the cruiser Boston sent troops there to support Minister Stevens in his recognition of the provisional government which overthrew Queen Liliuokalani in Hawaii. Lucien is a Kentuckian, and as a talker is second only to Joe Blackburn of that state. But to get to the story. It appears that some naval officers were together down in Havana, and a late arrival wiped his brow, ordered a drink, and remarked that he was completely talked out, as he had been up against the greatest talker in the navy.

"I guess you must have struck Lucien Young," remarked one of the other officers.

"No," he replied; "I have just been up against plain Smith."

"Well, then, you have got another guess coming as to who is the greatest talker," responded the man who had mentioned Young's name.

"I don't know what your own Young can do," said the newcomer, "but I have \$5 to back my man Smith against him."

"Taken," answered the champion of Lucien Young, quickly, and the money was put up in a third man's hands. It was agreed that nothing should be said either to Young or to Smith, but it was arranged that this group of naval officers should bring them together and quietly allow them to get started on some topic. The arrangements were all made. The men met casually. A drink or two was passed around and some topic introduced with which both Young and Smith were familiar. The others dropped out, leaned back in their chairs, and smoked their cigars, while Smith and Young talked against each other over the table. This went on for a matter of two hours, and each apparently doing his level best. Finally, Smith brought his fist down on the table with a bang and said: "Lucien Young, you are the greatest talker in the navy. I'll quit you right here."

The money was passed over to Young's backer, and the joke explained, amid loud laughter on the part of those who had perpetrated it upon the two talkers.

## RICHEST VOLUNTEER.

Wealthy Member of British Parliament to Fight the Boers.

Lionel Walter Rothschild, who volunteered for service in the Anglo-Boer war, is compared with John Jacob Astor, the wealthiest of the volunteers in the American-Spanish war. Young Rothschild is the son and heir of the first Baron Rothschild, and is member of Parliament for the Aylesbury division.

When John the Baptist preached the "baptism of repentance unto remission of sins" he demanded first, in the name of God, that men should recognize their sins; secondly, that they should leave their sins, and thirdly, that in token of this change of heart and of life, they should be baptized. There was nothing mysterious about such a message. Every prophet from Hosea to Malachi had insisted on the same fundamental principles of righteousness and honest dealing, the same necessity of a changed life. It is true that for generations Palestine had heard no such voice, so that John's preaching came as a novelty to many who had not realized that there were living books with messages for all times.

The prophecy in Isaiah refers primarily to the return of the Jews from exile and the preparation for that event, spoken of under the metaphor of preparing a roadway for a royal journey. But the words find their fulfillment in the preparatory labors of the Baptist. It was his high mission to make ready a pathway for the king, by arousing the people, awakening curiosity and interest, reiterating old truths and insisting on the ethical demands of God. For such a work he received the highest praise from Jesus, who said at a later time that among those born of women there was none greater than John the Baptist.

"Ye offspring of vipers," these harsh words are to be explained only by the assumption that the people so addressed were incorrigible hypocrites, upon whom the preacher saw it was useless to waste his attention. The Pharisees, against some of whom Jesus spoke so sternly, were as a class patronizingly religious, giving the impression of superior virtue because of their punctilious observance of the letter of the law. John saw so well through their disguises and recognized so plainly their faults that he did not care to use diplomatic terms in addressing them. Their claim to be safe from punishment because of their descent from Abraham is quite as absurd as most of their other pretensions. John sweeps it away with a word—"now is the axe laid unto the root of the trees." Judgment is already at hand.

"He that hath two coats," let the man who has food or clothing or a house or a sister spare it for the benefit of his neighbor. Generosity is the opposite of the petty, calculating spirit of the Pharisees. To those who asked advice how to escape from coming judgment John gave the best of all tests—the command to undertake a practical duty. His message was not so far from the preaching of Christ as it might seem to be. The true preacher of Christ even to-day does not stop and does not always begin with an exhortation to belief in certain truths. He demands obedience to divine commands, conformity to divine law, in-flowing of divine life.

John's knowledge of Jesus at this time cannot have been great. The testimony which he bears shows, however, that he knew Jesus to be the Messiah and realized something of his sublime majesty and power. Doubts came at later times in the midst of discouragements and sorrows, but John's faith in his Master always endured. His life is a noble example of self-sacrifice. "For Christ's sake and mine," he said, "I will give up my life."—Chicago Record.

Next Lesson—"The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus"—Matt. 3: 13 to 4: 11.

## Perils of High Living.

High living and over-eating has killed many a potentate and monarch. It carried off Alexander the Great in the full flush of his career. Augustus Caesar died of it. Henry VIII. died of over-eating and so did George III. In our day many a man of millions has died similarly. William H. Vanderbilt fell dead of heart disease complicated with kidney trouble; so did ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. The annals of Washington official life are filled with the deaths of prominent men who dined unwisely.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Jan. 21 is Luke 3: 1-17; its subject is "The Preaching of John the Baptist."

The ministry of John the Baptist had much to do with the character of Jesus' early ministry; it exerted a remarkable influence on the people of Judea and its nature should be more carefully studied by all students of the gospels. Mark, whose gospel represents on the whole the earliest written form of the biography of Jesus, begins the narrative with John's ministry; Matthew and Luke both give it an important place. The accounts of the three should be carefully compared (Matt. 3: 1-12; Mark 1: 1-8; Luke 3: 1-18). The first thing one notices is that Luke begins with much more circumstantial detail than the others. He dates the event with all the exactness which seemed possible, giving not only the year of the emperor's reign, but the names of the governors of the several provinces of Palestine. The time is almost certainly the autumn of the year 27—that is, A. D. 20.

Luke also gives a fuller account of the preaching of John than do Matthew and Mark. He writes for Gentile readers, and therefore a summary of John's preaching, what your class will find in the substance of the Baptist's message was simply the message of the Hebrew prophets, emphasized and reiterated, which Greeks and Romans would need to have explained to them, while Jewish readers would understand without such assistance.

**Expository.** Luke's carefulness as a historian is worth noting. In other cases as well as in this he takes pains to give exact dates. In some instances where it used to be claimed that he had made inaccurate statements scholars are now agreed that Luke knew what he was writing about and made no blunder. This is true of several cases both in the gospel and in the Acts.

"All the region round about Jordan" is the low country on the slopes leading from the hills of Judea down to the Jordan valley. Through this region there are many places which meet the description of the country where John preached. It was in a place sparsely inhabited (that is the meaning of "wilderness" as here used), yet near enough to Jerusalem so that the multitudes could easily come and go—"The baptism of repentance unto remission of sins"; the word here rendered "repentance" is one of full meaning. It does not mean primarily sorrow for sin, or remorse, it means a change of mind, a reform of purpose, a determination to enter on a new way of living. It includes in fact very nearly what we mean by the term "conversion"—a complete change of habits and ideas following upon a new vision of truth.

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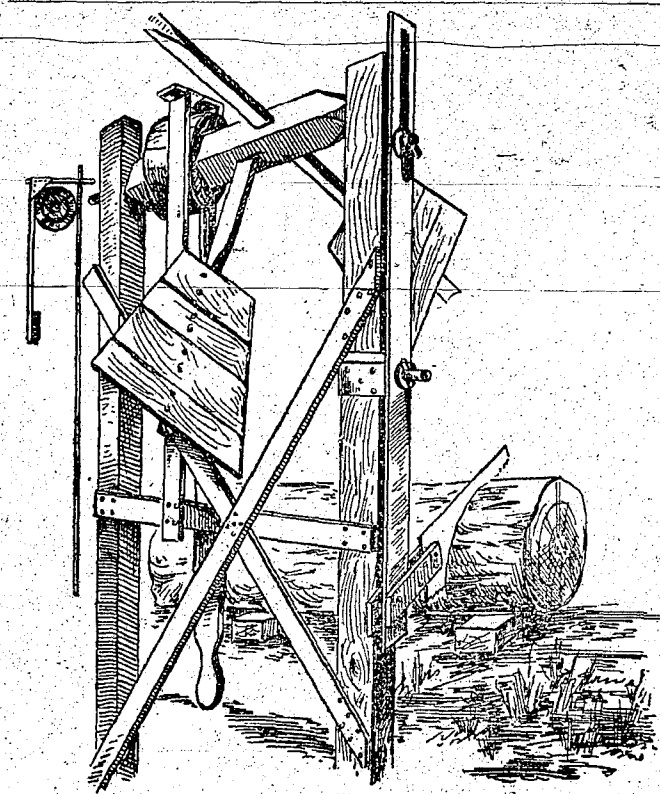
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HOME-MADE SAW MILL.

provided for irrigation, but stock is supplied with water—ranchmen and sheep herders are benefited, dairy prod-



MILL MADE OF WAGON WHEEL.

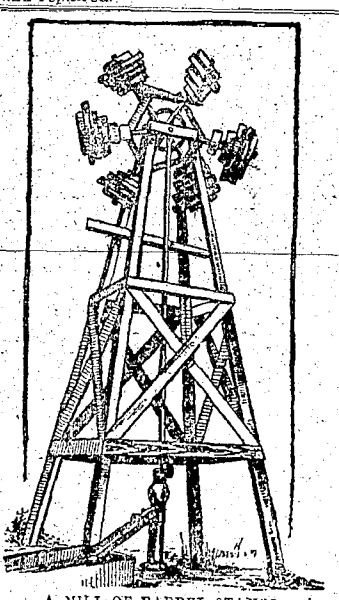
ucts are increased and improved, and the comfort of the village and rural home is enhanced.

Most of the home-made mills are found in the Platte Valley, from Omaha to Denver, and in the lesser river courses which branch out from this valley. Columbus, Grand Island, Kearney, Overton, Cozad, Lexington, Gothenburg, Ogallala and intermediate towns are centers for these mills as well as for other kinds of water lifters. The favorite form in Eastern Nebraska is the Jumbo, or the "Go Devil," which latter name probably is a contraction of "Go-Like-the-Devil." In Central and Western Nebraska the prevailing type is called the Battle-axe Mill. Both kinds do far more than pump water. They run the grindstone, the churn, the feed grinder, the corn sheller and wood saw and other farm machinery. All this work is done by a machine that costs, labor included, from \$4 to \$5. Of course the time is put in when there is nothing else more pressing to be done, for if the time were to be taken out of important work the result hardly would pay. While the average cost is placed as low as \$4 or \$5, below which the minimum, it seems scarcely could go, the maximum that has been put into the construction of such mills sometimes is as much as \$150. A mill at this price will have at least eight

good investment for \$1.50. In fact, Brown has figured out that the profit from that little mill during three pretty tough times of drought exceeds that of the whole farm in three ordinary seasons.

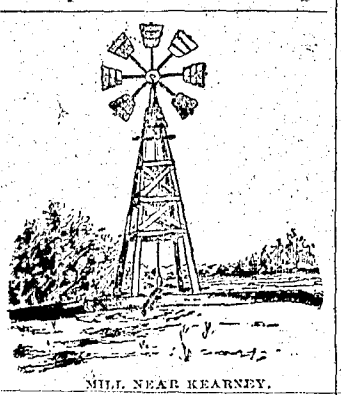
The regulation jumbo mill is set permanently to face the north or south and thus catch the force of the prevailing winds. But when the winds blow from another direction these mills would be of no use, so this difficulty is overcome by putting up "universal" jumbos, which are set on a screw, and which will turn with the wind in any quarter. Sometimes, too, jumbos are set up in pairs, quartering the compass, and with such an inexpensive machine it is easy to do this. The merry-go-rounds look like huge slide wheels, or steamers set horizontally on towers.

In the general class of turbine mills are included the Holland mills, the battle-axe mills, with two, four, six and eight fans; the giant battle-axe, the mock turbine—the fixed, revolving, with and without rudders; and the reconstructed turbines, which last named usually are the shop-made ones which have been injured and are bought cheaply and repaired.



A MILL OF BARREL STAVES.

The battle-axe mill gets its name from its resemblance in the arms and the blade to the ax. Like the jumbo, it usually is set in a north and south position, and as the prevailing winds of Nebraska are from these points of the compass, it is seldom that these mills cannot be used. The axis of this mill may be of wood, gaspipe, shafting or an iron rod. The battle-axe mill of J. A. Carroll, near Overton, cost \$25—more than the average, because it has a thirty-barrel tank connected with it. Near Grand Island, Diehlreich Huenneke spent \$14 on a battle-axe mill and tank. The fans of the mill are fixed in the driving parts of an old threshing, and the brake is taken from an old wagon. Near Grand Island, too, is a mill put up by a farmer named Schroeder, who used barrel staves for the fans. A. G. Tingley of Verdon put up a cheap battle-axe mill which does all the work of sawing 30-inch logs. Elmer Jaspersen put up on his farm, near Ashland, a two-fan battle-axe mill, which has only one



MILL NEAR KEARNEY.

horse-power and will grind from 200 to 500 bushels of grain a day. The Nebraska home-made mill seems to classify itself into six types. Begin-



# 30 FEET OF BOWELS

THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of esophagus (neck-pipe) which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 7, 8. Small intestines; 9. Cecum; 10. Vermiform appendix; 11. Ascending colon; 12. Transverse colon; 13. Sigmoid flexure; 14. Rectum; 15. Anal canal. The arrows indicate the direction which the food passes through the system of the bowels must take in order.

are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order and doing business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blockaded, look out for trouble—furred tongue, bad breath, belching of gases, yellow spots, pimples and boils, headaches, spitting up of food after eating—an all-around disgusting nuisance.

*Violent pill poisons or griping salts are dangerous to use for cleaning out the bowels. They force out the obstruction by causing violent spasms of the bowels, but they leave the intestines weak and even less able to keep up regular movements than before, and make a larger dose necessary next time.*

Then you have the pill habit, which kills more people than the morphine and whiskey habits combined.

The only safe, gentle but certain bowel cleansers are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, because they don't force out the fecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action. Buy and try them! (Look out for imitations and substitutes or you can't get results. Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box.) You will find that in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently

Made CLEAN and STRONG by

# Cascarets

Get the genuine if you want results! Tablets marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only in the right line and in a box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the "C" with a tail—on the lid.

10c.  
25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

For any needy mortal, who can't afford to buy, we will mail a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

10c. 25c. 50c.

CCC

Tablets for the genuine tablets never sold



The Living Dead.  
What shall we do with our dead?  
The dead who have not died—  
Who meet us still in the very paths  
Where they once walked by our side,  
Not those that we love and mourn,  
At rest on a distant shore,  
But the lost yet living women and  
men  
Whom we loved—and love no more.  
There are shroud and flower and stone  
To hide the dead from our sight,  
But these are ghosts that will not be  
laid—  
They come 'twixt us and the light;  
And the heaven loses its blue,  
And the rose has worms at the core,  
Because of the living women and men  
Whom we loved and love no more.  
—Edith Bigelow, in the Critic.

## A Robber Bold and Gay.

By M. B.

"Rain! Rain! Will it never stop raining!" Clover, Beaver with an impatient stamp of her foot looked out of the window upon the drenched fields and muddy roads.  
"No tennis this afternoon, and I had so set my heart upon playing with the new guest. Will the sun never come out again?"  
A loud rapping upon the door was the only answer.  
"Come!" called Clover, and rather petulantly, too.  
The door was thrown open and a girl, radiant in her youth and sweet beauty, rushed up to Clover, and, kissing her, said as she twined her arms about her waist:

"I knew you would be consumed by the blues, dear, thinking how the rain had spoiled our projected pleasure, but I bring good news."  
"Good news?" said Clover, brightening at once, "what is it, Alice?"  
"Just the nicest thing in the world! At the hotel we were quite as disappointed as you, and while we sat about grumbling someone suggested that we have an impromptu fancy dress ball to-night."

"Splendid!" cried Clover.  
"Yes; we all jumped at the idea, and as the girls began to arrange their dresses I ran over to tell you."

"You dear girl!" exclaimed Clover, all smiles. In five minutes she was in the hotel with Alice busily changing a gray morning gown into a "Falka" costume. It was at a fashionable suburban resort. A large hotel was the center of life and about it were a number of beautiful cottages. In one of these lived Clover, Beaver, her parents, her mother and brother, Harold, who was staying at the hotel. Both young ladies had just come out of their "neens" and they were very pretty. Alice fair and Clover dark.

The new guest of whom Clover spoke was a young man who had been expected for several days. Clover had set her heart upon captivating him, and she was very much surprised, therefore, to find not long after she went to the hotel that he was an old friend and her ardent admirer Frank Carlton.

Just as the day was drawing to a close Harold Hilton rushed into the group of busy sewers gushing over with the news of the robbery of a safe in the express office at a station several miles away. He had just heard the tale from the watchman of the office, who had been surprised by the two robbers and bound while they did their work. He described them to Harold as being most dashing fellows, and said they wore large slouch hats, black cloaks, masks and high boots with clanking spurs which gave them a most brigandish appearance. The leader was particularly handsome in form and feature, he said, and was in a very gay humor. As he went about his work he quoted poetry, and talked philosophy, but lost no time, and the two soon clattered away on their horses.

This story attracted deep interest, and talk about the robbery filled the interval until the gay party began to assemble in the hotel's large dining room in the evening. "Falka" was there ablaze with diamonds which she wore rather in a joke to dim the imitation splendor of the unpopular girl. The brilliant flashes from the costly stones in her hair, about her neck and in her ears were seen in all the gayest revels. She had cavaliers in plenty, but the most attentive was a tall Mephistopheles, Frank Carlton.

Dance followed dance and promenade after promenade had passed while Mephistopheles and Falka were together. The gentleman from the infernal regions bowed over fair Falka's shoulder and whispered while the modest garbed convent girl seemed intensely happy and not at all dismayed at the presence of the enemy of mankind.

The ball was a grand success. Everyone said so. Music was crashing, lights flashing and the time when masks must be removed drawing near. For the first time Mephistopheles separated from Falka. After a lancers he bowed over her hand and went into the garden. He did not stay away long, however, but entering by another door made his way again to Falka's side. His sudden return attracted attention and a great many eyes followed him as he crossed the room. Many marked a difference in his bearing, he walked with a wabbling gait and his whole air was a devil-may-care character. Then, too, he seemed taller and not so broad. Those who noticed these things a minute after laughed at themselves for having such ideas, it was so absurd.

"Miss Beaver," he said, bending over Clover, "please come with me for a stroll in the garden." The storm has been over several hours and the moon and stars are shining beautifully; you promised me the next walk, you know."

"How had of you to come back," whispered Clover in reply. "I sent you away to stay at least three dances; and then to say that I promised you the next walk? I think you have had quite enough. Did you carry any message to Miss Hilton?"

"How can you ask? Your requests are commands to me."  
"What was he up to?"  
"Come into the garden and I will tell you. Please come, there is something else that I very much wish to tell you and this is hardly the place to do it; come under the shining stars and the glorious moon, even if for ever so short a time."  
He bent close to her, his voice was tender and low as he urged:  
"To please me, this once, come; it is a small request."  
"I ought not to do anything for you after you disobeyed me in coming back, but as you are so persistent I will go with you—but for a very short time, remember."

"I could not stay away from you. Pray forgive me. I thank you for being so kind."  
"What in the world makes your voice so strange?" asked Clover, as they moved from the room. "It sounds very unfamiliar."

"He laughed. It was a careless, reckless laugh. 'I do not know what you mean,' he said, 'I never had but one voice.'"  
Throwing a light shawl about her shoulders Falka passed into the garden with Mephistopheles. The satanic gentleman grew poetic under the stars and quoted tender passages while Clover was charmed.

"Now tell me, what was Miss Hilton's answer?" she asked, after a time.  
"You shall have it after I have told you something else," said her companion. "Come to that rustic bower, yonder; it is not far."

The spot designated was almost out of hearing distance from the hotel and in the middle of a thicket of shade trees. A road passed on one side with a wood beyond it. Clover's companion had entrusted her with his tender manner and his brilliant humor, so that she made but little objection to the last request. They were soon in the bower and Mephistopheles peered down the road as though looking for someone, while Clover asked:

"Now, will you not tell me what word my friend sent?"

He turned quickly toward her and his eyes gleamed behind his mask as he over her figure, from her jeweled head to her tiny slippers; then he said in a deliberate yet careless way:

"I must really ask you to pardon me for what I am going to do. It is very distasteful to me and I dislike to frighten you, so pray do not be alarmed."

"What do you mean?" cried Clover, thoroughly frightened. "Take me back!"

She rose and started to go when with a stride he was by her side. He threw one hand around her neck and over her mouth, pressing her to his side with irresistible strength. With his other he deftly unlocked her diamond jewelry in a twinkling. The action was so quick and unexpected that Clover was dazed, but partly recovering as he finished she gave one piercing shriek and swooned.

A few minutes later she slowly returned to consciousness and found a number of gentlemen from the hotel crowded about her with lanterns. Frank Carlton, his mask thrown from his face, was on his knees beside her, whispering with endearing words that she speak to him.

"It was not you?" she asked of him; "no, it was not you?"

"What do you mean?" they asked excitedly.

"The other Mephistopheles—my diamonds—the rubies—he went that way," she answered, weakly pointing down the road.

Then they noticed for the first time what a woman had been there would have been seen at once—her costly jewels were gone. They then understood and sprang into the road, only to hear the pounding of horses' hoofs far away and a reckless laugh that floated faintly back on the breeze.

The party returned slowly back to the hotel, and there, Clover recovering from her agitation was able to tell of the affair. It did not take them long to arrive at the truth. The daring robber who introduced himself the night before at the near-by express office had been at work again. Attracted by the value of the diamonds Clover wore—which he had seen from a retired point of observation—and noticing the intimacy between her and Mephistopheles, he had attired himself in a similar costume, and, awaiting an opportunity, presented himself the first time Frank Carlton left her side. His accomplice, with horses, awaited him in the road near the summer-house, and thus he quickly made off when he had finished his work.

The scheme was bold and reckless to a fascinating degree, and the hotel guests could talk of nothing else for many days. The girls all said they envied Clover for her adventure, but none was heard to remark that she would like to have suffered the loss of her jewels.

Voice Pictures.

To take a picture of your voice it is only necessary to tie a sheet of thin strong paper over the wide end of a tin trumpet. Hold it with the sheet of paper upward, take a thin pinch of fine sand and place it in the center of the paper, hold the trumpet vertically above your face and sing a note into the lower end. Do not blow, but sing the note. Lower the trumpet carefully and look at the sand.

You will find that the vibrations of your voice have scattered the pinch of sand into a beautiful sound picture. Every note in the musical scale will produce a different picture; so you may produce a great variety of them. Some of these pictures look like panthers, roses and other flowers; some look like snakes, and others like flying birds—in fact, there is no limit to the variation.

If you wish to see the pictures while they are being made, you may employ an old bell shaped air trumpet, or you may use your trumpet with a short piece of rubber tubing on the mouth-piece.

A Misnomer.

"Who is that man who spends all his days digging away in the library and all his nights writing for dear life?"

## ARRANGING CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

Now When It Is a Large Affair an Agent Attends to the Details.

"The oldest child is 6 years," said the lady.

"That's all right," purred the agent, "and you are sure you don't want a magic lantern exhibition?"

"We had one last year and I want something new."  
The agent stroked his beard thoughtfully. "They are too young for a ventriloquist or a magician. Let me see—I have it! We'll give them a Punch and Judy show with the shadowgraphs and a theatrical exhibition with marionettes. The whole show will last an hour. How will that do?"

"Capitally. What will it cost?"

"Seventy-five dollars. Are your parlors large enough for the marionette theatre? It's a complete theatre with a stage like a Broadway house."

"There will be no trouble on that score," replied the lady, and the pair were soon deep in a discussion involving locality, dates and other details.

That is the way one children's birthday party was planned last week. This agent arranges for entertainments for all occasions—in churches, drawing rooms, clubs, lodges, or public halls, for receptions, weddings, parties, balls and concerts.

Within the last twenty years the art of providing entertainments has become a recognized branch of the amusement business. Before that time there were no agents employed especially to promote it. The grand opera companies occasionally lent their stars to persons giving a party and sometimes a famous lecturer, a pianist or violinist, appeared at a private entertainment by special request. But of late years the demand for amusement at dinners and receptions has been so great that a score of agents have established themselves to supply it. The various musical and vaudeville performers register with these agents and hold themselves in readiness to appear whenever and wherever they are called upon, provided it does not interfere with their public engagements. These entertainers are classified as follows:

Headliners, meaning persons of great reputation, such as Calvé, Eames and the like; vaudevillians, and lyricists people. The last are recitationists, magicians, shadowgraphists and givers of monologues.

"I am almost sorry," said the agent, after the woman had gone, "that I do not suggest a circus of performing dogs and monkeys. I can lay my hands on one next week. But never mind; she is satisfied, and I ought to be."

"Is much money expended in matters of this sort?"

"A great deal, the amount depending upon the class to which the performers belong. The prices paid to great musical stars is very large. This is mainly the result of European customs. Celebrated singers are invited to perform before the crowded heads of Europe and receive either a check for a big amount of money, or else some superb piece of jewelry. I am told that the czar has never given a performer a gem or jewel worth less than \$700. In this country the practice is to give a check."—New York Sun.

A HOTEL IN MANILA.

Food is Poor and Service Wretched, But the Floors Are Ideal.

H. A. Godkin, of Philadelphia, who spent several months at Manila after the capture of the city from the Spaniards, looking over the ground with a view to making investments there, talked of the Philippines recently. "I lived, while in Manila," said Mr. Godkin, "at the Hotel Oriente, and when I first got there it was something awful. The rooms were all well enough, large, airy, and fairly clean, but all else was dreadful—poor food, wretched service, and all that sort of thing. One or two things about it I liked immensely, however—for instance, the floors of the hotel. It doesn't know what sort of wood it was, but they were magnificent; the planks were fully a foot and a half broad, and from twelve to eighteen feet in length, and were so hard that holes had to be bored before the nails could be driven in. There was no sign of warping, and their surface is to-day as flat and even as when they were put down. They take a magnificent polish."

"At first all you could get for breakfast at the Oriente was duck's eggs (there were no hens there at that time) and I abominable duck's eggs, canned butter, which I detest, a dark and muddy concoction they swore was coffee, and bread which weighed some pounds to the square inch. In consequence, I was in a perpetual state of bad temper, until I found I could breakfast well at the English Club at Perpetua. Later the Hotel Oriente came under English management, and became a clean, decent and well-run place."

"The name Manila, which we give to the entire city, the Spaniards and all exact descriptions of the place apply only to the old walled city, the rest of the population living without its walls in the suburbs, or Spanish pueblos. The walled city is surrounded with a weed grown, rubbish filled moat, which still can be filled with the waters from the bay by raising the gates, and if the army alone had made the attack it would have been a tidy and expensive trick to have taken the city by the siege. But the big guns of Dewey's fleet would have made short work of those old mass covered walls."

Cases Which Dragged For Years.

It is said that the longest litigation on record was the celebrated case known as the "Bishop Domestica will case," which was carried on from 1768 to 1890. At the beginning of the trial the estate amounted to \$1,000,000, but at the conclusion there was only \$5 piece for every successful claimant. The case of "Parker vs. Dawkins," which began in 1823 and ran on until 1859, claims the second place in length of time. The reason why this case did not last longer was because all the money involved was used up in expenses and lawyers' fees.

Ammonia and water cleans mud off an umbrella.

## ARMY HORSES IN PERIL.

THE DREADED RINDERPEST APPEARS IN THE BRITISH CAMP.

Animals Not in Good Condition for a Campaign and Suffer From the Long Trip on Transports—Spread of the Disease Would Seriously Affect the British Forces.

When the New York Sun's correspondent cabled from the British camp at Frere, South Africa that there was one case of horse sickness in camp it may not have seemed a very serious statement. As a matter of fact it was, and those few cabled words contained more serious news than many messages describing the loss of human life. That one sick horse in Frere camp has already caused more anxiety in the British camp than would the sudden appearance of a commando of 5,000 Boers. Already the lack of horses has over and over again prevented the British troops from following up initial success. It was so at Belmont, at Gras Pan and at the Modder River. It is hampering Gatacre at northern Cape Colony, and, with the exception, perhaps, of Elandsburg, it has been the case in nearly every engagement of note in Natal.

In addition to the lack of horses there is the further detriment that the English horses are evidently very unfit for their work. British cavalrymen are expensively mounted and their horses are of an excellent type. But in the piping times of peace they are chiefly employed in "eating their heads off," and though they are in fine brose-show condition and groomed to perfection, making a noble show on parade, they are too tender for sudden campaigning in a country such as South Africa. A Sun correspondent at Cape Town cabled some time ago that whereas the Australian horses landed there in good serviceable condition the English horses arrived with their joints swollen and stiff. This is partly due to their "tenderness" and partly, no doubt, to the long voyage of 7,000 miles. When the transports first began to leave England it was freely prophesied that the horses would suffer more than was necessary, inasmuch as they were too cramped, and "slings" had not been provided in their stalls. Thus the horse would be obliged to support his entire weight on his legs throughout the long journey of seventeen or eighteen days. In some cases, indeed, for nearly a month. The slings, otherwise a band passed under the horse's body to take some of his weight off his legs, was objected to on the ground that in rough weather it made the horse helpless to withstand the motion of the boat, which would consequently buffet him from side to side of his narrow stall. It was pointed out that there was no need for the horses to be "slung" the whole time, and that the amount of rest given by means of slings, when the sea was moderate, would be of great value. However, slings were not used, and be the reason what it may, it is certain that the cavalry horses sent to South Africa are not only far too few, but in very poor condition to rectify which there is no time to spare.

Thus if horse sickness on a large scale be added to these two evils it is evident how serious the result may be, and this is why I venture to suggest that the sick horse of Frere camp gives more cause for perturbation than even a message bringing the sad news of some brave men's death. For on the horses and mules in South Africa depend the lives of many men. The more efficient the transport service and the cavalry are, the sooner will the war be over, and the fewer lives sacrificed on either side.

In most parts of South Africa the dangerous season for horse sickness extends from January till early in May, but in some seasons the disease appears sporadically during November and December. Low-lying areas and valleys are the dangerous places. High plateaus have such immunity that it is a common practice to send horses from a low country to graze on the highlands during the summer months. An unexplained peculiarity of the disease is that, although it appears every year in one or more districts, it only in certain seasons becomes general over large areas. Seven serious epizootic outbreaks have occurred in South Africa since the first historical one in 1763. On one occasion 70,000 horses and mules, worth over half a million sterling, died. Its exceptionally early appearance has been reported among the Boer horses near Ladysmith, but all horses, mules and donkeys in South Africa are liable to it, with the exception of the comparatively few specimens of "salted" animals which have recovered from two attacks of the malady. Probably 95 per cent. of the horses affected die, and of mules almost as many, while donkeys, being subject to a milder form of disease do not suffer severely. Their taking it, however, would render them unserviceable for the present campaign.

Mr. Robert Wallace, professor of agriculture at the University of Edinburgh, and the author of "Farming Industries of Cape Colony," writes to The Times the following particulars of the disease: "Horse sickness (Eidema myositis) is a malarial fever which is produced by a micro-organism—one of the filamentous fungi—which under suitable conditions of heat and moisture grows in the field, but whether in water, on the soil or as a parasite it is not yet known. Under the microscope the vegetative spores of the fungus in the blood from a horse well advanced in the disease can be easily seen like so many minute brown barrels, and the mycelium on which they have grown can also be found on closer examination."

The disease is not contagious, but is contracted in summer by animals which are exposed to night air, especially while mist rises from the ground or wet they are permitted to consume food wet with dew or the exhalations of the night. The summer sun renders it harmless by day and the advent of frost banishes it during the winter months.

At least two varieties of the disease are known—the common form, the Boer "maandekke," in which the lungs are most seriously affected, owing, no doubt, to the disease having been

contracted by breathing, and "dikkop-ziekte," in which swelling of the head and neck, or of the tongue, forms the most prominent symptom. In both varieties the incubation period between the time the organism gains access to the system and the first sudden rise of temperature is about eight days, but while the former usually terminates fatally in about twelve days from the onset of the initial rigor, death in the latter is generally delayed for a few days more. In the common form of horse sickness death occurs very suddenly after the temperature has risen to about 106 degrees Fahr. The animal feeds freely till within a few minutes of death, and when the crisis occurs it is simply drowned in an exudation of its own blood serum into the air passages. These become gorged with blood, being blown from the mouth and nostrils in the death struggle. Both forms of the disease can be induced in healthy horses by venous inoculation and another form locally situated in the abdomen has been produced by ingestion through mixing the blood of a diseased horse with the animal's food.

BAD INVENTION FOR TRAMPS.

Why Riding on the "Blind Baggage" Is a Thing of the Past.

Wallace Cook, of Pittsburgh, who used to be a locomotive engineer, in speaking of some experiences of his said: "Modern railroading is most scientific and the efforts of inventors the country over are being brought to bear on the problems of time saving devices for use on the limited expresses. Take, for instance, the picking up of the water supply for the tender when running at full speed. How ingenious it is, and yet how simple! A scoop lets down into the long, narrow tank from the bottom of the tender, the water is scooped up by the speed of the train, rises above the top of the tender and falls in a great stream into the trip. This invention was a disastrous one to the tramps, though, and cost several of them their lives and made many more sadly uncomfortable before they got 'on to it.' After the tank becomes full the water will then go over the back of the tender and dash against the forward end of the leading car of the train with great force. Usually this is the mail car, into the forward end of which there is no door, the entrance being from the sides and the other end. To the tramps, which they evade the watchful eye of engineer or fireman, this used to be a favorite place to steal a ride. There being no door to the car, they were free from fear of surprise from the rear, while the train once under way, those on the engine were kept too busy by their duties there to come back to look for them. But with the picking up of the water the forward end of the mail car ceased to be a place of comfort, and no tramp to-day ever dreams of trying to steal a ride there, unless under stress of dire emergency. Several, at first, were washed off and either killed or badly injured, while those who managed to cling on had such woful and demoralizing experiences that nothing short of a question of life or death itself would tempt them to try it again. This was particularly true in cold weather, for the cold, rushing air soon froze them to the marrow, and disease of some kind was sure to attend the experience. To-day the engineer or fireman hardly ever even looks for tramps at this place, for so well has the danger become known among the fraternity that they shun the forward end of the leading car of a train as they would the plague."

A JACKASS WHO PROSPECTED.

Renowned Off for Discovering the World's Richest Lead Mines.

"Mining is the most fascinating business under the sun," said Joseph H. Keep, of Spokane, Wash. "Once the fever of it gets into a man's bones, he never lets go until advancing years, death, or in some few cases, the actual making of a strike, put an end to his labors as a prospector. The stories of some of the finds and the fortunes made thereby are really wonderful. For instance, take that of 'Harry Blaire and Dutch Jake,' who are running a variety house in Spokane to-day. Together they grubstaked N. S. Kellogg and 'Phil O'Rourke to a miner's outfit, and a man named Peck staked them to a jackass. The tales differ as to how the discovery was actually made. The jackass, in any event, got lost, and one story is to the effect that when found he was pawing the earth and had uncovered the mines. The other and more probable story is that in hunting for the jackass they came across the outcrop of these mines that are to-day the greatest lead mines in the world; or, rather, lead mine, since they have been consolidated. Kellogg, however, allowed them time for the filing of the record of the location to elapse, and then he and O'Rourke located anew, calling one the Bunker Hill and the other the O'Sullivan mine. They tried to freeze out Peck, who had grubstaked them, claiming that he was entitled to an interest in the mines. Peck won his suit, and the decision handed down by the Court in his favor is famous throughout the West. It reads something as follows: 'Inasmuch as the jackass, "Phil" O'Rourke and N. S. Kellogg discovered the Bunker Hill and O'Sullivan mines, we find that the plaintiff is entitled to the proportion belonging to the jackass.' The defendants compromised with Peck for \$80,000, and later sold the mines for \$700,000, and to-day they are worth millions."

To his honor it is held in memory in the West that Kellogg immediately retired the jackass from further work, and he lived to a good and fat old age, grazing on the finest meadow lands of Oregon, at a monthly expense of \$29 to Kellogg."

And Still He Lives.

"The heels on these shoes were away before the sole," remarked the practical man.

"That reminds me of shipwreck," said the funny man.

"A shipwreck? In what way?"

"Why, the 'sole survivor' part of it," Chicago News.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The women of Paris have decided that "rational dress" as called, is impossible, so long as it is the duty of the sex to look as pretty as possible.

Now that Hawaii is to have a trolley the Hawaiians will have to give up their lazy, indifference sort of life and learn how to dodge.

The Boers have shown not only splendid fighting capacity but more strategy than they were supposed to possess and artillery resources than were not dreamed of.

Bacteriologists, after scientific tests, declare that a single quart of Boston atmosphere contains 200,000 microbes. This certainly looks like overcrowding.

The government of Sweden has abolished variety theatre and variety music halls in the kingdom, on the ground that such resorts were morally injurious, especially to the young.

Figures gathered by the Jewish Immigration Society of Philadelphia show that the Jewish immigration to that country during the past year was 37,000, which was 9,000 more than the year before.

Georgia is waking up to the modern way of doing things. She is about to institute some means for utilizing her cornstalks. An agricultural expert says the farmers ought to realize full \$500,000 each year out of this product, which has heretofore been wasted.

New York has 496 public school buildings, 8,844 teachers and a daily average attendance of 347,070 school children. It issued bonds last spring amounting to \$7,037,640 for buildings, additions, sites and equipment, and the total expenditures of the department during the year amounted to \$15,510,865.48.

The Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture says that large cattle ranches in Maine will never be profitable. To manage large herds profitably there must be cheap shelter and cheap food in winter. The freezing to death of a few hundreds of half-starved cattle is unnoticed on the plains of the West; but in Maine it would quickly bring prosecution under laws for the protection of animals.

San Juan hill was a naturally strong position, heavily fortified and defended by regular troops who were armed with the latest and most destructive weapons of modern war. Yet our unseasoned American soldiers carried it by direct assault.

The war in South Africa is remarkable for the unusual number of famous British regiments that have suffered. It goes without saying that none of them has lost its historic reputation for fighting qualities; the regret is that some of them had not the chance of showing those qualities to the full. Perhaps the Black Watch never suffered so severely, nor is it likely that regiments like the Fighting Fifth or the Royal Irish Rifles ever had such an experience as in the recent actions where bravery was unavailing.

Why should Hartford be the centre of insurance in this country instead of New York? Why should Boston be the centre of the copper industry? There is no copper within 1,000 miles of the Hub. Why should a majority of our shoes be made at Lynn? We can understand why Pittsburgh should be the centre of the iron industry, sitting as she does in the heart of the ore and coal region; but why should she make nearly all of our glass when there is better sand elsewhere? Why is Providence the great jewelry-making city?

Modern farming and mining have both been revolutionized by chemistry, the former through giving the agriculturist an exact knowledge of the soils he is tilling and the products for whose cultivation it is adapted. It tells him what elements to apply to an impoverished soil to renew its productivity. It provides him with remedies for the correction of diseases and the extirpation of pests in plant life and beast. It makes his occupation as exact and reliable as the fluctuations of the seasons will permit it to be.

The winter orders discontinuing Post Offices are sometimes suggestive. Hardly had the weather begun to get cool when the service from Hotwater to Lightfoot was discontinued. Three days later the department discontinued an issue in Maryland, a Pine in Oregon, and a Chestnut in Virginia, and this suggestive order was promulgated concerning a Post Office with the enticing name of Kissessee. "Supply Kissessee at site authorized." A few days afterward it was ordered that mail should no longer go from Earnest to Lax.

By a recent ruling of the Yale University authorities, professional colored waiters are to be substituted in the college commons in place of the amateur undergraduates who have for years filled the positions. In defense of the change it is urged that poor men can nowadays earn their way through college without performing menial service.

The exports from Spain to Cuba have averaged about \$24,000,000 a year and consist of flour, vegetables, preserved fruits and foods, boots and shoes and other leather goods, paper and stationery, firearms and ammunition and all sorts of miscellaneous merchandise which could be furnished by our merchants and manufacturers. The exports from Spain to Puerto Rico are of similar sorts and have averaged about \$8,000,000 a year. The exports to the Philippines have been about the same in value and character, and this indicates what may be expected by our merchants from the new colonies.

Those manufacturers who construct heavy machinery are buried the deepest benefit the availability of orders which have made memorable the past year," says Iron and Steel. "Activity

In the machinery trade belongs exclusively to no one class, and is shared in rich measure by all, but while all are kept busy, all have not to an equal degree contracted for their future output. Tool builders can make reasonable deliveries on the smaller products of their factories, but are sold many months ahead on the larger machines. Those engine builders are sold farthest into the future who make the most powerful types of power. In all lines of iron and steel machinery the same strenuous demand is noted for the larger products. It is observed that demand is greater for special machinery than for the standard forms, with deliveries correspondingly delayed.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle is prompted by the course of events in South Africa to ask the nations beyond the seas this interesting question: If a first-class power like Great Britain, with a broad foothold in South Africa, has such poor luck in invading a weak little distant land like the Boer Republic, what sort of luck would other first-class powers, without any American foothold at all, be likely to have in invading an enormously powerful distant land like the United States? The more the great foreign powers ponder this query the stronger must grow their conviction that Uncle Sam is a mighty eligible person not to cultivate unamiable relations with.

The Chicago News gives a partial explanation of the poor receipts during the recent season of grand opera in that city by saying that "while New York has a paid up subscription of \$35,000, wherewith to cheer Mr. Grau and his company, it may be mentioned that sixty of these subscriptions are by wealthy Chicagoans, who did not buy boxes for the Auditorium performances." "This excuse may be a little to the wounded feelings of The News, but does it not reflect a little on the boasted public spirit of Chicagoans and on the social and artistic standing of their city, when the wealthiest among them use Chicago merely as a shop to make money in, while they prefer to spend it in New York?"

The prevailing tendency of late years is to do away with corporal punishment entirely. It is held to be brutalizing in its effects, and doubtless is so, both to the inflictor of the punishment and his or her unfortunate victim. Especially should blows on any part of the skull be avoided, because it is commonly but mistakenly supposed that the skull prevents any injury being done to the brain beneath. A blow on the skull, even if it inflicts only a scalp wound, may be and often is followed by the most serious consequences. It is often the cause of death especially if the blow has been severe enough to cause a fracture. Where this is the case, a drop of blood works its way through the skull, pressing upon the delicate brain surfaces beneath. Now, it is a curious fact that the brain though itself the seat of all sensations, is not permeated by nerves, as are parts of the body that are not so well protected. But if blood finds its way through the skull or through the brain, and then presses upon the brain, it will cause a tumor to form that will after a time result in death, when it reaches some vital part of the system.

It is the belief of some historians that the name "Oregon" is Argon in disguise, that it was given to this country by the early Spanish voyagers, and that American explorers so interpreted the word given them by the Indians. The theory is at least plausible, and indicates a strange freak of fate. The name Spain proudly brought to this distant coast returned to the West Indies three hundred years later to destroy the power of Spain on the seas. Little thought De Fuca says the Portland Oregonian when he sighted this coast in 1592, that some day it would build a warship which, under the name of Argon, or Oregon, would be foremost in the battle that marked the end of Spain's dominion in the New World.

Preparations for emergencies, if emergencies must come, would best be made along the path of plodding, everyday experiences. The spirit of self-control can be cultivated amid the petty cares and trifling risks of ordinary life until it accumulates as it were, into a large reserve fund of cool calm resource, observes the New York Observer. The man who learns to control his wits when a horse shies slightly on a road, or the woman who gets the best of her nerves when crossing a street will be apt to give good account of himself or herself if later some dire catastrophe occurs. Self-mastery needs to be practiced on a hundred and one small occasions if it is to solidify finally into a sturdy habit of mind and of action which will fit its possessor successfully to cope with the gravest perils or the most disconcerting situations.

The Fruits to Eat.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food, supply heat and waste, but are not muscle feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Oranges are refreshing and feeling, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect.

Admiral Dewey's Asiatic Command.

Admiral Dewey's command in the Philippines can be divided into four important periods. First, from the day of the battle, May 1, 1898 to June 30, when the first army transports arrived; second, from June 30 to Aug. 13, when Manila surrendered; third, from August 13 to Feb. 4, 1899, the day of the Filipino outbreak; and fourth, from Feb. 4 to May 29, the day of the departure for America.

After rather ominous march a sprig of parsley dipped in vinegar.